

EULABEL LANDS TAVERN "STEAK"

First Grand Circuit Meet of Year Comes to Close, With Favorite Losing.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 11.—The first grand circuit meeting of the year came to a close at North Randall track today with four trotting events that brought out a fine quality of sport. Outsiders shared honors with the favorites. The Tavern "Steak," though previously conceded to Dago F., was won by Eulabel, an outsider.

The 2:05 trot went to Jean Arion, although Eva Cord, driven by Geers, had been expected to win easily.

The championship trotting sweepstakes was taken by Anvil, a heavy favorite, because he trotted the two fastest miles of the year. The veteran driver, Ed Geers, pushed Anvil around the oval in the remarkably fast time of 2:04 1-4 in the first heat, and came right back in the next and concluding heat with a mark of 2:04 3-4. In the last event of the day, the 2:19 star, Winter, the first choice in the betting, had little difficulty in performing up to the form expected of him.

The finals in the Tavern "Steak" race for 2:14 trotters, all drivers amateurs, the preliminaries of which were trotted on Monday, furnished some good sport. Dago F., took the first heat easily, but in the next Eulabel nosed out the favorite in the stretch, and then took the third in a neck and neck combat, which tired Dago F., in the stretch.

To-morrow the entrants in the local meeting will move over to Pittsburgh, where the second week of Grand Circuit racing is to be staged. Summaries:

2:05 trot—three heats, purse, \$1,200.—Jean Arion, b. m., won; Eva Cord, br. m., second; Derby Boy, b. g., third. Best time, 2:05.

2:14 trot—the Tavern "Steak," purse, \$5,000, two in three—Eulabel, b. m., won; Dago F., br. h., second; Castle Dome, b. g., third. Best time, 2:05 1-4. Championship trotting sweepstakes—\$1,000 added, two in three—Anvil, b. h., won; Rosa B., b. g., second; Grace, ch. m., third. Best time, 2:04 1-4. 2:19 trot—purse, \$1,200, three heats.—Star Winter, b. g., won; Dublin Lady, b. m., second; Mundy C., b. m., third. Best time, 2:09 1-4.

BOWLING

The Richmond Lunch boys won three games from the Journal team last night in the Palace Summer Duckpin League.

The Virgilian team won two out of three games from the News Leader team.

Richmond Lunch.			
C. Lohmann.....	23	105	102
Barrow.....	104	88	85
Richardson.....	104	103	85
Totals.....	201	296	282
Journals.			
Campbell.....	103	92	89
Burch.....	84	88	84
Atkinson.....	81	89	100
Totals.....	268	270	273

Postponed Game of Virgilians.			
Players.....	1	2	3
Gilbert.....	87	113	83
Andy.....	91	103	91
Totals.....	261	306	285
News Leader.			
Players.....	1	2	3
W. Jordan.....	88	75	50
B. Jordan.....	87	85	108
Totals.....	271	263	258

Games Next Week.

Monday, July 14—Times-Dispatch vs. Journals, at 8:30.

Wednesday, July 16—Palace vs. Richmond Lunch, at 8:30.

Friday, July 18—News Leader vs. Virgilians, at 8:30.

Standing of Teams.			
Teams.....	P.	W.	L.
Palace.....	12	13	2
Virgilians.....	18	11	7
R. Lunch.....	18	10	8
News Leader.....	9	9	9
Times-Dispatch.....	18	11	3
Journals.....	18	4	14

STEAL \$5,000 IN PERFUME

Detectives Baffled by Scintless Trail of Robbers.

New York, July 11.—Detectives are baffled on the scintless trail of robbers who stole 143 packages of perfume weighing about 1,400 pounds and valued at about \$5,000, from a downtown depot. Although several fixed post policemen were stationed near the depot, it is believed that the thieves backed up a truck to the depot late in the afternoon, just after the place had been closed, and loaded their booty. There was evidence that the robbers had slept in the depot until 4 o'clock in the morning, having set an alarm clock to wake them, and then drove away. They also took \$14 cash, which represented a weekly baseball pool among the employees of the place.

Couldn't Get Into Jail.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Gary, Ind., July 11.—The town marshal at Port Washington, near the Mineral Spring race track, today arrested two tramps. When he tried to put them in jail he found that the local jail was so rusty that no key would open it. The tramps were turned loose.

FLOODS FOLLOW RAINS; ITALY'S CROPS RUINED

Storm Sweeps Country, Accompanied by Hail and Extremely Low Temperature.

Rome, July 11.—A terrific storm is raging throughout Italy. In many places the country has been devastated and the crops have been destroyed. It is accompanied by remarkably cold weather for the time of year. The temperature in Rome at noon today falling below 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Such weather in the middle of July has not been recorded in Italy since the year 1818, when superstitious people attributed it to the repetition of the number thirteen.

Country Flooded by Rain and Hail.

Genoa, Italy, July 11.—Extraordinary falls of rain and hail have flooded the surrounding country for the past two days. Torrents of mud and debris have been carried down the Gulf of Genoa. A strong cold wind from the north, accompanied by hurricanes, the temperature fell to-day almost to freezing point. Snow is reported to have fallen on the Alps.

Enormous Damage Near Messina.

Messina, July 11.—Violent tempest in the vicinity of the Straits of Messina, accompanied by heavy rainfall, has caused enormous damage in this region. Crops have been destroyed and floods have compelled the population to leave the huts in which they have been living since the great earthquake of a few years ago.

Hurricane and Earth Shocks.

Cosenza, Italy, July 11.—Hurricanes, accompanied by eight earthquakes, have caused underground rumblings, have terrified the peasants in this region for the past two days. It is especially the case in the isolated villages where the people have not recovered from the fright caused by the earthquake which occurred at the end of June.

MIGNON, ILTED, TELS OF LOVE FOR GOVERNOR

(Continued From First Page.)

John J. Adams, and he communicated with Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Sulzer hired a lawyer, too. After a great deal of controversy and trouble, and because his wife was ill, I consented to return his gifts and letters, and he agreed to return mine. It was agreed that he should pay me \$15,000, and on this understanding I allowed him to go his way, and I went mine. Of the sum promised, he has paid me only a small amount—\$2,000—in occasional remittances. I have given him receipts for the payments received—nothing else.

"When I saw that he did not seem to intend to keep his agreement I determined to make him. Against the protests of my sisters, Gladys and Bessie, who hold excellent positions here, I decided to bring suit. No other influence moved me. Mr. Sulzer's statement that my suit is an attempt at blackmail and was instigated by his political enemies is an infamous lie. He knew perfectly well that he was lying when he said that. I have no doubt that the stories printed broadcast by the press agents of the Governor to the effect that I formerly belonged to a so-called Bedford Avenue gang in Brooklyn, composed of people who have figured in scandals and murders and other crimes, are as wicked and malicious as they are untrue. I have never belonged to a set, or a gang, or a crowd of any kind in my life.

"Of Distasteful Family.

"My uncle was the Honorable Charles Harris Hopkins, who held a high position in the House of Representatives. He was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and a member of the Finance, Banks and Penitentiary Committees, and was the third generation of his family to represent McIntosh County—his grandfather, General Francis, from 1804 to 1814, and his father, Colonel C. H. Hopkins, in the House and Senate during 1838 and 1839. My own father was the owner of the plantation, 'Belleville,' where members of five generations are interred.

"I mention this because I am proud of my family and my ancestors and my own careful bringing up, and to be termed a member of a notorious Bedford Avenue crowd of Brooklyn has hurt me generally and deeply.

Miss Hopkins showed four of the upwards of 100 letters which she explained Mr. Sulzer had returned to her when the final break between them came. The first was dated Brooklyn, April 10, 1902, and was addressed to the Honorable William Sulzer, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. It read:

"Dearest William:

"Many thanks for the literature. As the months went by and you never favored me with a bunch of speeches I feared that you were no longer interested in me. You found me so lacking in accordance with your pearls of thought the consideration they merited. I read with delight, dear, how you were in session late last night on the Cuban question. Your speech was wonderful and eloquent, but still an unbiased business-like statement of a most painful situation, for which, fortunately, there is a remedy. Your Liberty oration was graceful and true. I'd have liked to punch that cowboy from Wyoming. He ought to read some of your poems, and especially the one commencing 'Oh, Polly, dear!'

Miss Hopkins explained that Governor Sulzer always called her Polly. The letter was signed:

"With love and best wishes, your own MIGNON."

"One Dear Man" She told of ardent love letters between the two, Miss Hopkins again wrote from Brooklyn on October 15 and sent her letter to Governor Sulzer in New York.

This letter read:

"Dearest Boy:

"Underlying all your worldly lacquer, after all you are only a big, kind boy, and being such, maybe you are wondering what the trouble is with your most 'troublesome constituent.' Well, dear, she loves you very tenderly and even more than ever. Hope that you are not angry over anything. You mustn't be when it is me. I thought you were in Washington on Sunday, and so did not have a chance to write to me. I presume you are going up to the Tilden Club to-night. I know a few of the members, as you will recall, and I want to gossip with you about them, but maybe it isn't wise to be too frank and confidential with the one dear man that I love. In my heart of hearts, though, I will tell you anything now that you know my age.

Your loving MIGNON."

The third letter was dated the following Wednesday, and was sent to Mr. Sulzer at 45 Broadway. It read:

"Dearest One:

"It is now 9 P. M. In the distance, two blocks up, the crowd is moving, the bands are playing and rockets are ascending—all in honor of the Hon. Bird S. Coler. How you like that? Wonderful, William, dear. That is because you are so honorable yourself."

"I read to-night that you seconded Mr. Coler's nomination 'very fervently and patriotically.' You are a great actor, William."

"I only wish that you would play Romeo once. You do not fancy that role, though, do you? Is it because there is a Juliet in the picture? How I wish that I could put my arms around you to-night and kiss you again tenderly. But crying doesn't bring one any nearer. Take good care of your- self, darling, and write to me soon."

To this letter was added a postscript, which read:

"You know that you are my father confessor, and I have said something on my mind for several days. I have a strong suspicion, dear, and nothing else, that somebody I know was in a most disagreeable predicament last night. I dare say, like I said, that matters were adjusted, and I was spared some unhappiness. Maybe I am only dreaming."

Fourth and last letter which was received at the House of Representatives by Governor Sulzer, on December 4, 1902, read:

"Dearest—It goes without saying that I was delighted to hear from you, and I have only to say that I am very sorry, dear, that I said those things to you and called you names. You know that I am just as fond as I am proud of you. Many thanks for the 'haunch.' I dare say, like I said, it will be the best ever. If I had both you and the 'haunch' at one time (just imagine the embarrassment, dear, if I disposed of you, you would be devoured first, inch by inch, and then the 'haunch'!)

"I am sorry to hear that there is no coal for the house. I am afraid the 'catty' will do a rushing business. You are not a moncher, because you are not the 'P. C. P.' (Pink of Congress propriety). With love and kisses, dear, to keep your heart warm and true, 'MIGNON.'"

All About Alike.

The reporter asked to see more of the letters, but Miss Hopkins shook her head and smiled sadly. "No," she said. "I have given you the first four. My hands touched the others are all pretty much the same. I loved him so devotedly and trusted him so implicitly and tried so eagerly to help him in his political aspirations."

"Whether my act could be a time when he is in political distress in New York or not, I know not of and care less. He has got to treat me honorably now, even if my sisters shrink, as they naturally do, at the notoriety and talk which will ensue."

"I have decided to let the distinguished Don Juan take his medicine as bitterly as any other offender. I shall sign him no consideration. He has shown me none. He is now going to be treated as a liar, a quitter and a coward should be treated."

Mr. Patterson, Miss Hopkins's attorney, stated that the complaint had not yet been filed in the Common Pleas Court, and he explained that the Governor had not been arrested while he was attending the ceremonies at Gettysburg because Mr. Sulzer's lawyer, ex-Judge James Jay Gordon, of Philadelphia, had agreed to accept service on the writ in the name of his client. Affidavits have been obtained from numerous witnesses, and when the case is brought to trial there will be many sensational disclosures.

Inquiry among Miss Hopkins's neighbors brought forth the unanimous opinion that during her stay on Spruce Street she had been very friendly with the highest respect, and that she and her sisters associated with the best people in Philadelphia.

HOUSE BALKED IN EFFORTS TO STAGE MULHALL

(Continued From First Page.)

Senators-at-arms were at once dispatched to serve the summons.

Within half an hour after the House Committee had decided on this course and Representative Garrett had issued a statement saying that Colonel Mulhall would be put on the stand at 3 o'clock in the morning, an extraordinary hour of meeting for legislative committees, in order that he might later testify before the Senate Committee, Senator Overman announced the night session. He said that Colonel Mulhall was to be examined as to "preliminary matters."

Mulhall took the stand and subscribed to the oath with a smile on his face. In answer to questions by Senator Reed, designated by Chairman Overman to examine the witness, he said he was born in 1850, and had lived in Baltimore more than thirteen years. He said before he went with the National Association of Manufacturers he was "principally in politics," and was connected with the Republican National Committee.

"I refused a bribe of \$5,000 and a life position in the naval service in 1902," said Mulhall. "That year I had charge of the Republican campaign in Maryland and the Southern States. New York. Previous to that, I had charge of William McKinley's gubernatorial campaign in Ohio."

The witness said he first became interested in the National Association of Manufacturers in 1902, when he met Marshall Cushing, its secretary, in a Washington hotel.

Relations With Labor.

Senator Reed asked him about his relations with labor. Mulhall said the late Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, sent him to confer with John Mitchell during the anthracite strike in the Pennsylvania fields in 1902 "to get the inside story."

A letter of March 15, 1902, from Mulhall to Mitchell was read. It declared that the leaders of the Republican organization could do more for the miners "than any arbitration board in existence."

A letter dated May 17, 1902, from Mulhall to Mitchell, told of a conference between Mulhall and Governor Edward Boock, one of the men who sympathized with the miners.

"I think you could make a grand stroke," the letter said, "if you would meet Governor Stone and make him your friend; he will be of great importance to you in the event of an anthracite strike."

A letter of August 1901, from Carroll Downs, who Mulhall said was secretary to the late Senator McComas, of Maryland, was put in the record. It related to the employment of two men in the Treasury Department in Washington.

Edward Boock, one of the men who was to get a Washington job, later wrote to Mulhall about the work being done to keep up the Workmen's Protective Association. "We do not protect to any extent the Republican party this fall unless they do more for us," he wrote.

Never Signed Letters.

At this time, Mulhall said, Marshall Cushing was secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers. Speaking of letters from Cushing, Senator Reed found one without a signature and wanted to know if the National Association of Manufacturers' secretary wrote unsigned letters.

"Always," said Mulhall.

Senator Reed continued picking out lines at random for the purpose of getting their identity on the record. Among these was one from Marshall Cushing to John W. Yerkes, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, urging Mulhall to take up the collection of customs at Baltimore. It was on the top of this letter stated that it was "absolutely confidential," as it would be fatal if Senator McComas knew it was doing this for the record.

Asked by Senator Reed why this would be fatal, Mulhall said:

"Because the National Association of Manufacturers was fighting McComas."

Mulhall declared that Cushing had agreed with him to aid and build up the Workmen's Protective Association, which Mulhall virtually controlled. It had run down to about 500 members, and with Cushing's aid, Mulhall said, it was worked up to 1,200 members. For this Cushing, as secretary of the National Manufacturers' Association, frequently sent Mulhall money. "He sent me checks, usually \$100 at a time, to be used in hall rent and keeping up the organization," said Mulhall. "Occasionally he sent me \$40 checks, which were for my own expenses."

During this time, Mulhall said, Cushing was opposed to McComas because of the latter's activity on behalf of labor legislation, and Cushing was also working through McComas's secretary, Mr. Carroll Downs. Mulhall said his principal work for Cushing was to carry word to Senator McComas that Cushing was going against him, and to "harass him along that line." But McComas seemed to think the labor people were with him.

Mulhall identified a letter from a Baltimore Republican to McComas urging him to drop the eight-hour bill, stating that the workmen were opposed to it because it was prompting the manufacturers to organize, and

would result in lowering wages and injuring labor.

"Hundreds of such letters went to McComas," said Mulhall.

"How did they happen to be written?" asked Senator Cummins.

"Well, just about that time," Mulhall answered, "the Workmen's Protective Association had passed resolutions condemning the eight-hour bill, and I guess I was largely responsible for the bringing of that about after the resolutions passed, these letters went to McComas."

The witness told about the distribution of "bundles" of letters in Maryland, sent by Cushing from New York, and about the eight-hour bill that McComas was backing. He said he sent them to business men in Baltimore.

Fighting Eight-Hour Law.

An unsigned communication, purporting to be from Cushing to Mulhall, on June 13, 1904, gave instructions for the visit of Mulhall and two labor men to Chicago. They were to do their best to prevent the endorsement of the eight-hour law by the Republican convention. "Any slip-up by any of your friends," it said, "might be fatal."

Cushing spoke of certain resources "in the usual form."

"What were these resources?" asked Senator Reed.

"Cash \$500," said the witness. "I was to take two active organized labor men and pay their expenses as well as my own."

"What were you going for?"

"That was work against the active men of organized labor, Gompers and the others."

One letter identified by Mulhall was addressed to Theodore Roosevelt when President, urging the appointment of a postmaster at Baltimore. It was from Mulhall's organization, the Workmen's Protective Association, and told Mr. Roosevelt that "this organization, composed of fifty-two associations of organized labor, earnestly petitions you to appoint to the office of postmaster for this city Hon. Stephen R. Mason, chairman of the Republican City Committee."

A letter which caused considerable amusement in the committee was identified by Mulhall as from Cushing. In part it read:

"Cush was the best friend of the laboring man? Mark Hanna, who fought the eight-hour bill tooth and nail, as long as he lived, and Gompers knows it, because Hanna realized that it was to only make trouble between the employer and the employee, and the shorter workday would be put off twenty years by these methods; or L. E. McComas, who endangers the success of the Republican party and its protective system and high wages by making it hard or impossible for it to win the next election, and who, in addition, while posing as a Republican and a decent and honorable man who would not deceive anybody, nevertheless tries to hand out to labor, organized or unorganized, a gold brick, a humbug or a false pretense in the way of a piece of legislation which nobody could understand, and which cannot possibly accomplish anything he promises that it will."

Marvin on Stand.

Winthrop L. Marvin, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, today put into the Senate committee's record a synopsis of a statement showing the financial operations of the association.

He was questioned about a special \$20,000 fund raised several years ago, tributed to the wool industry. He said he had no record of how the fund was collected or disbursed, but he was certain the money had been spent in printing and traveling expenses.

William Winham, former president of the association, explained a \$5,000 gift made to S. N. D. North, secretary of the association in 1907, and a clerk to majority members of the Senate Finance Committee. The gift was made after the Dingley bill passed Congress.

Whitman said that many prominent wool manufacturers and others not connected with the association contributed to the fund.

Speaker Clark made a statement to



Scores of Fresh Ends From Suits Just Made To Close Them Out At Once

Ever since they were put on the bargain counter these fine suit-ends have been selling as fast as we could make them. Here are some new designs just added to the assortment. These will sell like a flash, so we advise you to SPEAK QUICK IF YOU WANT THEM.

COOL TWO-PIECE SUITS FOR HOT WEATHER. Neat, stylish, cool, summery July fabrics made to measure at prices within the reach of any man's pocket-book. Combine STYLE with SOLID COMFORT.

GOOD BLUE SERGE, grays or browns, in cassimeres and chevrons, as cheap as \$12.50. Half a hundred handsome suitings at \$15.00, including fine SHEPHERD PLAIDS seldom offered for less than \$20.00. "Beauties" in exclusive designs at \$17.00 and \$20.00.

ANYTHING YOU WANT, ANY STYLE YOU LIKE, \$15.00 to \$40.00.

Morton C. Stout & Co.

14 Establishments in 14 Cities
TAILORS 714 EAST MAIN ST.

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the committee relating to the use of his name by David Lamar and Edward Lauterbach. He testified he had never had anything to do with Lamar, Lauterbach or any of the men mentioned by them.

Ledyard says Lauterbach told him he was in communication with me through Senator Stone," said Mr. Clark. "Lauterbach, who acknowledged on the witness stand he had lied, said Lamar gave him the information. Lamar confessed the whole tale was a lie to force Morgan & Co. to take Lauterbach into their employ. All of them disclaim any acquaintance or communication with me."

"Senator Stone justly and properly characterized the Lamar-Lauterbach tale as a lie, in which he was entirely correct. He and I never in our lives conversed about, or in any way mentioned to each other, Morgan & Co. or the Steel Trust investigation."

Never Spoke to Morgan.

"I never spoke to John Pierpont Morgan or any member of his firm in my life; never communicated with him or them in any manner whatsoever; never authorized anybody else to do so. I never introduced even casually to him or any of them. To my best knowledge and belief, I never saw any of them except Mr. Morgan himself, and that was in the presence of several gentlemen, and passed the usual salutations with him."

"I had heard of Lamar and knew only by seeing his name in the papers that there is such a man as Louis Cass Ledyard."

Whitman was questioned about the \$5,000 gift to North, an incident which attracted nation-wide attention when first disclosed several years ago. He put in a letter to North, dated at Boston, September 27, 1908, signed by himself, George Sykes, Benjamin Phipps, James Phillips, Jr., and Rufus Greely. It set out that at a meeting of a few members of the National Association, "unanimous expression" developed in favor of presenting to North "some substantial testimonial in recognition of your services to the association, and the woolen industry of the country." It then went on to say that a draft for \$5,000 was inclosed, and concluded, "This is a voluntary and cheerful expression of their appreciation of your work and of the high regard in which you are held."

"I think it can be safely said," declared Whitman, "that the National Association of Wool Manufacturers has never directly or indirectly contributed one cent for political purposes, and never contributed any money in an improper way to secure legislation."

R. D. Bowen, of Paris, Texas, chairman of the executive committee of the Northeast Texas District Farmers' Union, was asked about a meeting of men prominent in the National Farmers' Union at New Orleans in April. Bowen said he was chairman of a committee of the national organization to secure a "greater consumption of cotton" and had sent the meeting under authority of the national organization, though he paid the expenses of the men who attended out of his own pocket.

He expected to be reimbursed in part at least. He in any way the meeting had been called ostensibly in the interests of cotton producers, but really to show the opposition of the union to the sugar schedule of the Underwood bill. The witness denied he had ever been a lobbyist in Texas or elsewhere.

Jury Hears Four More Witnesses.

New York, July 11